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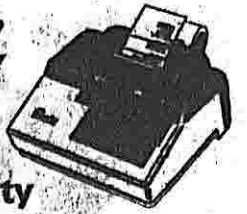
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PRINCE LAYS KOOCHI SCHOOL CORNER STONE

Banke Mille Thanked For Aid To Vital Project For Nomads

BARAKI BARAK, September 19. (Bakhtar).—HRH Prince Ahmad Shah laid the foundation stone for a lodging school for nomads in Tator village, Kolangar, Logar province, yesterday.

The Prince said he was happy to note that under the wise instructions of His Majesty the King a healthy movement for the progress and popularisation of education was making headway in the country.

The Prince also thanked the Banke Mille for having contributing to the construction of the school. Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, Ali Mohammad, Minister of Court members of the cabinet; high-ranking civil and military officials; some members of Parliament, elders of Logar province and nomads; Wahed Mansouri, governor of Logar province; and the president, vice-president and other officials of the Banke Mille participated in the function.

The Logar school is one of five schools for nomads to be established in the country, according to a protocol signed last year by the Ministry of Education and the Banke Mille Welfare Fund.

One hundred Koochi children will enroll in the Logar school at first. The school has 10 classrooms and a 16-room dormitory. The school will be constructed on a 10-acre site by the Kabul Construction Company.

Before the Prince laid the foundation stone, Dr. Mohammad Anas, minister without portfolio, said that nomads form an active class in the country. They have played an important role in strengthening the foundation of the economy and in

earning foreign exchange. Anas said that education should help raise the nomads' standard of living. He thanked the Banke Mille and praised the philanthropy of Abdul Majeed Zabuli, owner of the bank.

Mansouri said that the people of Afghanistan are taking big steps toward progress under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

Saleh Mohammad Hani, deputy in the Wolosi Jirgah from Logar, thanked HRH Prince Ahmad Shah for participating in the function. He said nomads and the people of the area would not forget this day.

Later the Prince and other guests attended a reception at Pule Alam. Three Koochi elders who spoke there thanked His Majesty for the school.



HRH Prince Ahmad Shah lays the foundation stone of the school for nomad children.

Banke Mille To Provide Over Af. 8 Million For School

By A Staff Writer

The Banke Mille will not only pay the construction cost of the boarding school for nomads in Logar, the exact figure for which is Af. 7,466,000, but will also meet all other costs, Faiz Mohammad Khairzadah, vice president of the bank, said yesterday.

This means the bank will be providing about another Af. 1 million.

"We are proud to initiate such a philanthropic project in the country," Khairzadah said.

The school in Logar, exclusively for nomad children, will have a big library and a large conference hall.

"There will be residential qu-

arters for teachers, a mosque, a kitchen and a storeroom," Khairzadah said.

Football and volleyball fields will also be constructed.

The Banke Mille was established exactly 30 years ago. It has a capital of Af. 153 million and in the last few years has taken an active interest in the social and cultural progress of the country, Khairzadah added.

Four more schools are planned for nomads—in Herat, Pule Khumri, Kandahar and Sha Joy.

The school in Herat will have grades seven to 12. To start with 240 nomad children will be admitted from Herat, Badghis, Fariab and Ghor provinces.

The school in Pule Khumri, Khairzadah said will be for 10th to 12th grades. Nomad children from Balkh, Jozjan, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Samangan and Takhar will be admitted.

Kandahar's school will be for seventh to 12th graders and nomad children from Kandahar, Helmand, Chakhansoor, Urozgan and Farah will be admitted, Khairzadah said.

The boarding school in Sha Joy will be for nomad children from Zabul, Nowar, Moqor, Ghazni, Sha Joy, Pakhtia, Nangarhar, Kapisa, Parwan, Katawaz, and Zabul.

"Three hundred students will be admitted to this school," Khairzadah said.

After the construction of the school in Logar, work will begin on the schools in Pule Khumri and Sha Joy. Construction of the other schools will be undertaken later.

NLF Takes Over Beihan State

ADEN, Sept. 19. (Reuters).—The authority of the National Liberation Front, which has been gradually taking over South Arabia, spread Monday to Beihan, a desert state on this territory's western frontier with the Yemen.

In a statement circulated here, the NLF said prisoners had been freed, an administrative committee set up, and "popular guards" formed for security duties in the state.

With control of Beihan, the NLF now claims authority over 13 of the 16 up-country states in the South Arabian federation which is moving towards independence next January.

The Federation's remaining three states, upper Aulaqi sheikhdom, upper Aulaqi sultanate, and Wahidi are either held by the NLF's rival nationalist group, FLOSY, or divided between FLOSY and the NLF.

TEACHERS, STUDENTS STRIKE IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Sept. 19. (AFP).—Arab teachers and students boycotted the opening yesterday of schools in the Israeli-annexed old city here.

Six schools were opened, but only about 15 per cent of the children turned up and an even smaller percentage of teachers.

A school principal told AFP the teachers were striking in sympathy with the colleagues in Israeli-occupied Jordan and to protest the annexation of the formerly Jordanian part of Jerusalem.

Under the annexation declaration, teachers would have to use same textbooks as used in Israel.

A teachers' boycott in occupied Jordan has kept schools closed there except for an area in the south.

Israeli military authorities have threatened prison sentences of five to ten years for propaganda supporting the boycott in the occupied territory.

A Tel Aviv report said Israeli

Pazhwak Urges UN Solution For Mideast, Closes Session

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 19. (Combined News Services).—The emergency session of the General Assembly voted yesterday to transfer the Middle East crisis to the regular session of the Assembly opening today.

The vote was '93 in favour, none against, with three abstentions, including Israel.

The emergency session was called by the Soviet Union in June after the Arab-Israeli war but it failed to pass any resolution which laid

the basis for a lasting peace in the area.

Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak said he had two impressions on the emergency session. One, he said, was that the great importance of the problem in the Middle East had been recognised.

The other impression, he said, was the wide recognition that the solution must be found through the United Nations.

After a minute of silent prayer or meditation by the delegates Pazhwak closed the emergency session.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant announced that a report on refugees and prisoners of war in the Middle East would be made public some time next week.

The emergency session of the General Assembly and the Security Council had instructed U Thant to prepare a report on the situation of refugees and prisoners in the Middle East earlier this year.

U Thant dispatched Swedish diplomat Nils Goeran Gussing to the Middle East, where he collected on-site information for several weeks. His report is to be completed in time for presentation some time next week.

Kosygin III; Visit By Demirel Off

MOSCOW, Sept. 19. (Reuters).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin is slightly indisposed and the planned visit to the Soviet Union by Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, has been postponed, it was officially stated here yesterday.

A Soviet Foreign Minister spokesman said there were no details but stressed it was slight.

A Tass report from Bucharest says Kosygin's illness was the cause of the postponement of the eight-day visit by the Turkish Prime Minister.

The Turkish official said the embassy had been informed of Kosygin's indisposition Sunday. It was not immediately known when the visit would now take place.

Saturday, Kosygin received Indian Defence Minister Swaran Singh and was reported to have appeared "half and hearty."

Reports from Ankara earlier said Demirel had postponed the Moscow trip by a day to fly to Kayseri in central Turkey where at least 42 people died Sunday in a football match riot.

The visit was to have started yesterday.

ATass report from Bucharest Sunday said: Turkey is coming out in favour of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories of Arab countries. Demirel declared at a press conference Saturday on the conclusion of his official visit to Rumania.

He stressed the danger of the conflict in the Middle East to world peace and opposed the seizure of alien territories through armed force.

The Prime Minister said that Turkey and Rumania were coming out for the conversion of the Balkans into a zone of peace and mutual understanding and would exert efforts in this direction.

UK RETRACTS KIDNAPPING CHARGES

MOSCOW, Sept. 19. (AFP).—The British government Monday retracted its charge that Soviet embassy personnel had tried to kidnap Soviet scientist Dr. Vladimir Tkachenko in the heart of London, and virtually admitted that the Soviet version of the affair was correct.

Dr. Vladimir Tkachenko went to the Soviet embassy Monday morning of his own free will and with the approval of British doctors, the Home Office (interior ministry) said.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, flying to New York to attend the UN assembly session, was informed of this outcome yesterday when he stopped off briefly at Prestwick, Scotland. Vladilen Vasev, the Soviet charge affairs in London, flew up to Prestwick to tell him.

Extremely stiff protest notes were traded by the British and Soviet governments over the affair Sunday. Meanwhile, the alleged Soviet "kidnapping" made front page news at most points around the world—but not in the USSR, where the press was mute about the affair.

MRS. GANDHI IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Sept. 19. (AFP).—Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived here Monday for a four-day goodwill visit and was greeted by huge crowds.

She was met at the airport by Ceylonese Premier Dudley Senanayake, and members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps.

For the first time for many years leaders of all political parties were present at this type of welcoming ceremony. They included Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, former premier and now opposition leader.

During her visit, Mrs. Gandhi and Senanayake will have two rounds of talks. Relations of each country with People's China, are expected to be among topics discussed.

Before leaving New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi said the talks would range over all matters of mutual interest.

Text Of Speech

Following is the text of the speech given by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah before laying the foundation stone for the Koochi lodging school in Baraki Barak, Logar province.

Dear countrymen, I am happy to participate in the foundation-stone laying ceremony for the school for nomads here.

It is indeed a pleasure to see that under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King such a healthy change has come to the country, as a result of which all the people have understood the importance of education and are paying attention to the education and training of their children.

Afghanistan, at this juncture of its development, needs to expand its education facilities and popularise knowledge more than anything else. This is why all of us want education to grow among all classes of the Afghan nation in a balanced manner.

For centuries the nomads in Afghanistan have taken a big and clear share in social and economic life. We are happy to see that their children will begin their education in this school and will thus be able to play an effective role in the development of various phases of life.

I express my happiness that the Banke Mille Welfare Fund cooperated with the Ministry of Education. I pray for harder work by our dear countrymen for the progress of the nation. In the name of the Almighty, I lay the foundation-stone of this school.

Fruit Exports Top Af. 1600 M.

KABUL, Sept. 19. (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan exported Af. 1,682,400,000 worth of fresh and dried fruits in 1966, a source in the Ministry of Commerce stated yesterday.

A source in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation said the rise seen in fruit exports indicated that the ministry's measures to combat fruit diseases have succeeded.

The fruits have been exported to markets in the Soviet Union, the United States, India, Pakistan, the U.K., the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and countries of the barter area.

The Ministry of Commerce source added that Af. 275,017,100 worth of fruits have been exported to India and Af. 265,300,000 worth to Pakistan.



HRH Prince Ahmad Shah looks at the blue print of the school for nomad children.

DISEASES TO BE INVESTIGATED

By Our Own Reporter

Three professors from Johns Hopkins University arrived here Sunday to investigate diseases in the rural areas in Afghanistan. This is their second trip to Afghanistan. They were first here last summer.

The team which is investigating diseases throughout the world has already finished studies in Peru in South America and Chad in Africa.

They will leave for the provinces on Saturday to begin preliminary observations of a number of villages and then select a few of them for detailed study when the rest of the team arrives with the four tons of equipment including x-ray machines and other laboratory instruments.

Areas designated for study are Kunduz and Badakhshan in the north, Kandahar in the south, Herat

in the west, Bamian in the heart of the central regions, and Nooristan.

The project is being carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the Public Health Institute. Eight Afghan doctors will accompany the team of 12 Americans during their field investigation.

Alfred A. Buck, professor of epidemiology; Robert I. Anderson, associate professor of epidemiology and Tom T. Sasaki, associate professor of population and family health and social anthropology will make a pilot survey of the areas and select the villages where the investigation programme is to be carried out.

Dr. Buck said that the investigations will study parasitic and endemic diseases and the effects of

nutrition and sanitation on the people in the area.

After the team chooses an area it intends to carry out its investigations until noon. Afternoons will be devoted to treating the sick.

"If the whole day is devoted to the treatment of patients, then the whole objective of the programme will be lost," said Dr. Buck.

The project will benefit Afghanistan and will also enable doctors to prepare comparative analyses of diseases around the world and map the ecology of diseases.

The studies will be of immediate benefit to the Ministry of Public Health other health institutes since they will provide statistically sound records about various diseases in different areas of the country.



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EDUCATION FOR NOMAD CHILDREN

The laying of the foundation stone of the school for nomads in Logar province is the beginning of a new phase of education in Afghanistan. It marks the beginning of private sector contribution to the development of education. It is also the first time that such a practical step has been taken for the education of nomad children.

The fact that the schools planned under the project will be boarding schools is an indication that the Ministry of Education is anxious to provide for the education and social improvement of nomads.

It is to the credit of the Banke Mille that it agreed to pay the cost of constructing and operating the five nomad schools planned. It is time other banks and commercial establishments followed its example.

The Logar school marks a rise in the philanthropic activities of the private sector. Last week an Herat businessman, Abdul Rahim Sufi-zadah, donated Af. 1 million to the city of Herat for the provision of safe drinking water. Such steps are sure to have a positive effect on the development of the country.

The protocol between the Banke Mille and the Ministry of Education contains some interesting aspects. The five schools, which will be established in Logar, Pule Khumri, Herat, Kandahar and Shah Joy, will serve a large area of the country. Nomad children from Logar, Balkh, Jozjan, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Samangan, Takhar, Kandahar, Helmand, Chakhan-soor, Urozgan, Farah, Badghis, Zabul, Ghazni, Pakthia, Nangarhar, Bamian, Kapisa, Parwan and Katawaz will attend these schools.

Food For Thought

Praise like gold and diamonds

owes its value only to its scarcity.

—Samuel Johnson

This means that these five schools will serve as the main centres of education for all nomad children in Afghanistan. More than 1,100 students will be admitted initially to these schools.

The provincial directors of education will do well to work together in selecting the children for these centres. Once these schools are underway, nomad parents should be eager to see them expanded.

It is time the Ministry of Education devoted some attention to the curriculum of these schools. Nomad students ought to learn vocations as well as the humanities. We should have a clear idea of what the roles of these students will be when they graduate.

Since nomad families have already settled in some of the newly irrigated land in various project areas, and some land has been allotted to them for cultivation, perhaps it would be a good idea to educate their children in new methods of agriculture.

The Ministry of Education will do well to plan some other education projects which could be appropriately financed by the private sector and then invite contributions. Perhaps what is most needed for increased public support of education is more information about projects which the private sector could assist.

We need not only financial assistance, but also qualified personnel. The Ministry of Education could recruit part-time teachers and announce the positions which need filling.

We would like to congratulate the Banke Mille on its welcome initiative and to encourage more interest in education.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the laying of the foundation stone of the Logar school for nomads, today's *Isiah* said that the step will ensure the implementation of education programmes for balanced growth, which is in line with the Constitution and the policy of the government.

The Constitution, in accordance with the United Nations Human Rights Charter, makes education a right for every Afghan. But the large number of Koochis living in the country provided a problem, as it was not possible to educate them in the normal way, the editorial said.

After commenting on the natural talent and ability of Koochis, the paper said we have ushered in a new era of education.

We should fearlessly state that the popularisation of literacy in the country is not making much headway due to economic difficulties and lack of facilities, the editorial said. But with steps such as the creation of schools for nomads, we will be able to make significant progress in reducing illiteracy, the paper concluded.

In a letter in the same issue of the paper, Roya Panjsheri said that there are several primary, secondary and village schools in Panjsher. There is also a primary school for girls, but unfortunately there is no secondary school for girls.

Panjsheri hoped that the Ministry of Education will take steps to establish a secondary school for girls there.

In another letter in the same issue of the paper Menawar commented on private clinics run by some doctors in the city. He said that some people come in from the provinces to get medical treatment. But these doctors ask exorbitant fees.

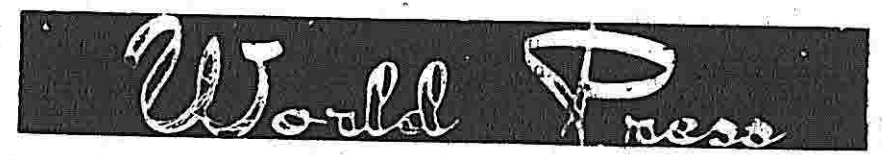
Yesterday's *Anis* editorially commented on the 22nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opening today. The session meets at a time when more than 66,000 square kilometres of Arab land is occupied by Israel, the editorial said. The special session of the General Assembly, which met immediately after the Arab-Israeli

war, did not succeed in making Israel withdraw. The main reason was that some countries were still not aware of Israel's aggression. During the three months since Israel has shown that she will never abandon her policy of expansionism.

As an example, the paper said that recently an Israeli spokesman

told a reporter for *Le Monde* of Paris that the Jordan River and the Suez Canal form the natural borders for Israel.

In conclusion the paper hoped that the General Assembly will take steps to see that Israel vacates its aggression.



Hungarian Communist Party Secretary Janos Kadar has launched a tough and detailed attack on Rumanian policies—with the clear blessing of the Kremlin.

Kadar's sally against his communist neighbour came in an article specially written for the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, covering a page of the newspaper.

Without once naming Rumania, the Hungarian leader criticised Bucharest's "neutralist" position within the communist movement and proclaimed it to be contradictory to proletarian internationalism.

At the same time, Kadar renewed a call for a world communist conference—a project opposed by Rumania and some other parties but backed by the Soviet Union.

Pravda said the Kinshasa meeting of the organisation for African Unity "has revealed the vital importance of the organisation's existence. By its resolutions on the liquidation of colonialism in Africa, the Kinshasa meeting has shown that the No. 1 task for all Africans remains to be the full liberation of the continent from outside influences."

Writing in *True Magazine*, an American journalist who spent five years in Vietnam branded the South Vietnamese Army as corrupt, incompetent, anti-American and infiltrated by Viet Cong members.

Pulitzer Prize winner Malcolm W. Browne said moreover that training given by Americans to the South Vietnamese forces was absolutely inadequate.

In my five years as a war correspondent in Vietnam I got to know thousands of officers and men

in South Vietnam's armed forces and gradually learned what makes this army almost worthless," Browne said.

There was corruption in a variety of forms. And there was mutual distrust between Americans and South Vietnamese.

The soldiers were poorly armed, ill fed and full of bitterness towards the Americans.

In 1966 a South Vietnamese unit poured mortar fire into the American installation at Da Nang and only stopped when threatened with annihilation from the air by U.S. bombers, Browne said.

Nhan Dan of Hanoi said the political picture in Saigon "is far from being the peaceful scene imagined by the American aggressors."

It declared that "the result of the (Presidential) election comedy constituted a veritable derangement of the Americans' and the Central Intelligence Agency's plan."

The commentary referred to calls for cancellation of the recent elections for fraud, to legal action against Saigon lawyer Truong Dinh Dzu and to dissension between Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky.

In connection with what it described as the "forced marriage" between Thieu and Ky, the daily wrote that "the Americans can force Ky to fall in behind Thieu, but they cannot force either Thieu or Ky to obey each other."

The prominent Marathi language daily of Bombay *Loksatta* says India should be grateful for U.S. help in relieving its food problems but the final solution rests in vigorous work by India itself.

Taking A Close Look At Hippies

Hippies, followers of an unique cultural revolution and a new brand of gentle beatnik, are typical Americans, according to Professor Anthony Giddens of Leicester University, England.

The hippie movement has a philosophical orientation derived from conditions in contemporary America," says Professor Anthony Giddens, who is at present a visiting professor at the University of California.

According to Professor Giddens, one of the social scientists examining the movement from their academic laboratories, hippies are a product of psychological fear, uncertainty and anxiety, which is rampant in America because of the pressure to conform.

"The hippies are a form of opposition to a monolithic conformity one finds in America," he says.

The situation is not the same among the so-called London swingers. In fact, Professor Giddens says, similarities between the swimmers and hippies are limited to dress and musical taste.

Professor Giddens finds the American scene to be one of considerable paradox.

Manners are freer and people are more informal, yet they are uncertain and anxious about not conforming," he says. "Still, one is actually freer in America than in Britain or Europe, where people do not have these fears and where there is less conforming."

Another sociologist, at the nearby university of Southern California, sees in the hippie movement a widespread revolt among youth.

Professor John Milner, an American, says that hippies display a general reaction against the establishment which cannot be dismissed as it might have been by previous generations as an adolescent fling, or the sowing of wild oats.

"Youngsters are disappointed in seeing their parents work as hard

as they do to accumulate money and then seeing them unhappy with the results," he says. "When these youngsters see that wealth and material gains do not bring their parents tranquility or solve their insecurities, it causes the youngsters not to want to repeat the self-deceptions of their elders."

He predicts that the values of the hippies will become widespread, and believes that this is all to the good. The changes anticipated will be wider and more democratic acceptance of others, regardless of class or economic status, a waning of double-standard morality and increasingly liberal attitudes towards sex, less materialism and more honesty.

Professor Milner finds that not only the hippies, in their colonies manifest these changes but also a large "middle ground" of ordinary youths join them. Many hard-working young men and students, many girls who are demure and mild by day go out by night to join the movement, he says.

Many of Professor Milner's colleagues disagree. One team of University of Southern California research workers, also investigating the hippie movement, calls them the unloved generation.

This research team spent two or three nights a week for four months around the Sunset Strip coffee-houses, psychedelic communes and street corners talking to hippies, users of the hallucinatory drug LSD and so-called flower children.

They found that the young people almost universally had lacked "meaningful relationships" in their childhood—between themselves and parents, with teachers and with their contemporaries. Their alienation ranges from no feeling at all for their parents to a simmering hatred of them, despite protestations of love for all humanity.

A spokesman for the team said: "We found that the communes of

young people give them the feeling of being wanted, accepted and loved—a security they have never before known."

Another research psychologist at the Institute for Government and California at Los Angeles finds major flaws in the hippie movement.

Dr. William McGlothlin of the Institute says that the majority of them have a very unrealistic lack of concern about the economic facts of life.

"They are not coming up with a sound economic basis for existence," he says.

Dr. McGlothlin feels that hippies are oblivious to the personal satisfaction resulting from accomplishment and are failing to develop skills, discipline and means of self-expression. He also points to their strong tendency toward anti-intellectualism and non-rational thinking, reinforced by the use of drugs such as LSD.

But he still sees a positive side to the movement.

"They serve," he says, "a positive role similar to the traditional devil's advocate, in pointing out the inconsistencies and the hypocrisy in society, to see those blind spots from within the establishment."

The future of the hippie movement and the concomitant use of hallucinogens will depend on the degree of legal suppression and a continuing trend away from the achieving society, according to Dr. McGlothlin.

"Many of the young people who form the major part of the LSD or psychedelic movement are contemptuous on its high standard of living," he says. "An affluent society can support a sizeable number of such 'disaffiliates', but whether it will choose to do so is another question."

"The major question is whether this alienation will persist into adulthood."

(REUTER)

US Move For 'Thin' ABM Defence System

U.S. President Johnson's decision to begin construction of a limited missile defence system has won praise from a group of powerful Senators.

But there has also been some criticism, with Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright warning that the administration's plan could produce "very dangerous counter-measures by the Soviet Union."

Reports of the scope of the U.S. project have varied widely, but military sources indicate it would probably involve deployment of the Nike-X anti-ballistic missile (ABM) at a cost of between \$3,500 million and \$10,000 million.

While the ABM would be to guard initially against a missile attack from China in the 1970's, it could be expanded later to afford protection against Soviet

intercontinental nuclear arms. Senator Richard Russell, powerful chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the "thin" system contemplated "isn't adequate protection, but it will give us a better idea of the cost of a big one."

Senator John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Military Preparedness Subcommittee, also praised the move.

Senator John Pastore, chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee called it "a starter toward an overall effective anti-ballistic system."

But Senator Fulbright, who has consistently criticised the administration's escalating Vietnam policies, said the ABM decision could lead to escalation of the arms race.

President Johnson had sought to avoid the costly race by getting the Soviet Union to agree to a mutual ban not only on an ABM system but on offensive missiles as well. Efforts to engage Moscow in negotiations have failed so far.

Just two weeks ago, it was reported, the President sent a message to the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, instructing him to tell Soviet officials that unless talks began soon, deployment would begin on the "thin" system.

The Soviet Union has deployed an ABM system in Moscow and, according to U.S. intelligence, has also started work on a network of sites for a large scale ABM system or such an improved anti-aircraft defence.

(REUTER)

Sullen Defiance To Israel In Gaza Strip

By Waguah Chali

The only real "thorn" in Israel's flesh at the moment is the Gaza strip. If the rest of the Arabs dominated by Israel are bewildered, uncertain, and in any case undecided about what action to take or whom to listen to, the Gaza inhabitants have no doubts about the role they are going to play in the present situation. They say they will fight against Israeli rule.

Gaza seems to be the only place in the newly conquered territories where Israel's general efficiency has received a surprising setback. Israel has fallen prey to its own propaganda—it believed that the population in Gaza hated the Egyptians, and that of all the Palestinians, those living in Gaza would be the most cooperative.

Unlike the rest of the occupied territories, there had been violent incidents in Gaza, cases of sniping, fistfights in the streets, and it was the only place where the Israeli Army found it imperative to make a show of strength. Armoured cars and soldiers carrying machine guns were conspicuous everywhere.

My first visit was when the authorities had sealed the borders with the rest of Israel and when newspapermen and visitors were unwelcome. My initial plan was to gain access to a refugee camp; a particular one which the Israeli authorities told me had been a "nest of fedayeen" (Palestinian freedom fighters) recruited by Ahmad Shukairy and which Arabs had told me was the scene of "atrocities" carried out by the Israeli Army. This was the only case where I had heard accusations of atrocities committed against civilians.

In spite of having been granted special permission by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs to visit any place I wished, and actually having been driven there by a representative of the ministry, I was refused admission to that camp by the military commander. I think this is a relevant fact to remember when evaluating statements and the genuineness of the revolt of the Gaza Arabs against the present state of affairs.

But even if one is sceptical of local utterances, the contrast between the Arab refugees in Gaza and those on the west bank of Jordan was remarkable. On the west bank the refugees were bewildered, depressed and lethargic. In Gaza they were sullen and prone to outbursts of anger and, regardless of what the Israeli authorities say, they had a conspicuously higher standard of living than that of their compatriots on the west bank.

This was admitted by the commander of the occupation forces. He told me he had been surprised by the number of Egyptian civilians doing welfare work, and by the amount of social workers who had been trained in Europe and in America.

Since practically every refugee family is related to someone in the fedayeen, their reaction is not surprising. According to them the Israeli forces had a list of every single member of the fedayeen. They allege that these were taken away and shot without further ado.

The Egyptians still in Gaza, all civilians, were harassed and insecure and presented a pathetic picture. Doctors, nurses, social workers and teachers, they were running out of money.

Their reaction to the result of the war is one of extreme fr-

ustration. Most of them had been working in Gaza on a more or less voluntary basis and were dedicated to their work. I was told that in recent years the UAR government policy was one of practical and permanent settlement of the refugees in the Gaza strip and that the governor discouraged any "Liberation Front" activities. What angered them even more was that although newspapermen and observers flocked to the west bank refugee camps and commented on their desolate state in the Western press, no one seemed to bother about the achievements of the Egyptians in the camps under their administration.

Before being granted permission to go to Gaza, the Israeli Foreign Ministry had shown me "unpalatable" (to say the least) anti-Jewish propaganda books used in the Gaza schools. I therefore sought an Egyptian headmaster and asked him whether such literature was fit for school children. He denied that it was UAR government policy to issue such books; "otherwise they would have been used in the UAR too." He told me they were issued by Palestinians, and that the UAR was no more responsible for them than for the bloodthirsty speeches of Ahmad Shukairy (the Palestinian Liberation Front leader).

I asked the headmaster whether he felt that the Palestinians in Gaza approved of the Egyptians. Gaza, he told me, could only be of ill-use to the UAR. The Egyptians had to restrain the population from heading toward destruction by clashing with Israel, and as a result of this restraining influence they were not very popular with the activists amongst the inhabitants.

(FWF)

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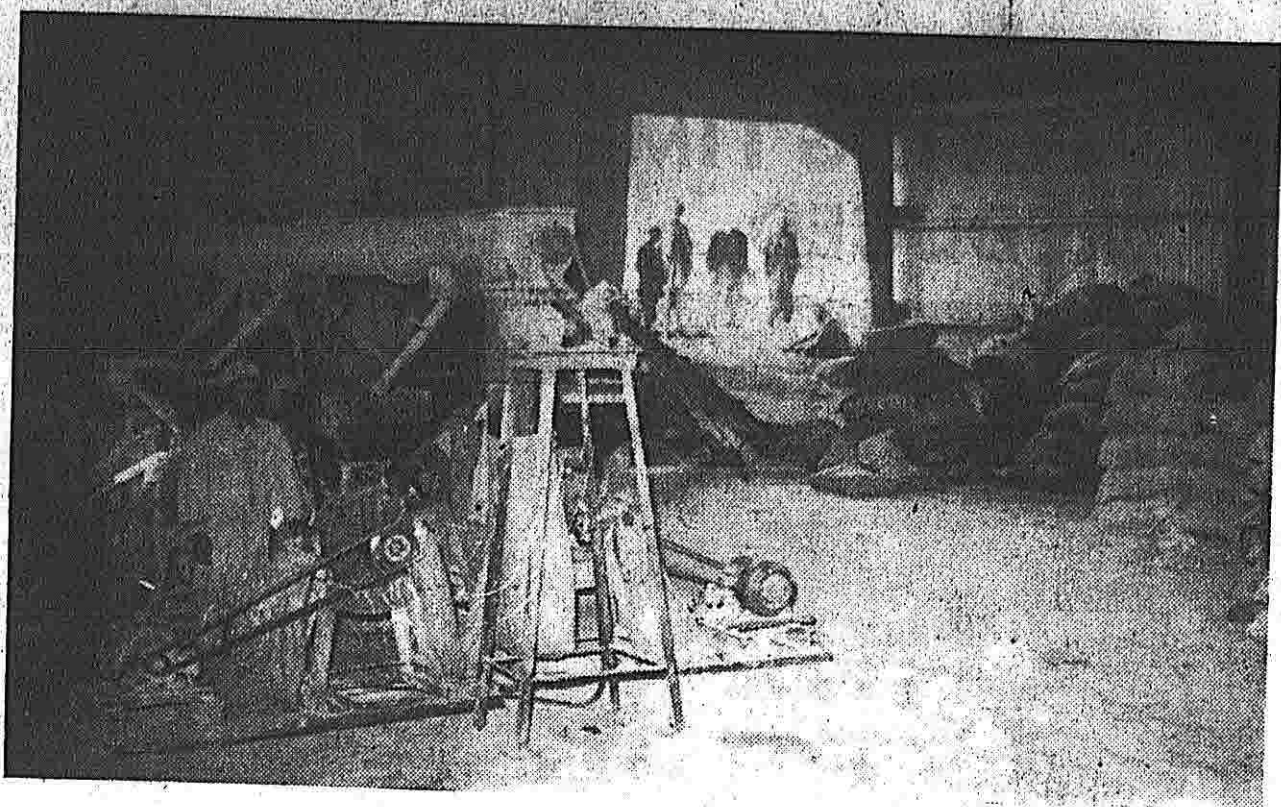
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Mills at work in the Kabul Central Silo.

Afghan Insurance Co. Earns More

By Our Own Reporter

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Afghan Insurance Company was held at the Spin-zar Hotel September 4.

The report and accounts for the year 1345 were studied. The chairman, Janat Khan Gharwal, reported that the results for the year were profitable, enabling a sum of approximately Af. 14 million to be transferred to general reserves.

Janat Khan Gharwal was reappointed director and chairman of the board and Mohammadullah Kazimi was elected director.

The other member of the board of directors, Hokom Chand, Col. Gul Bahar and H.D. Jay, were also present.

The Afghan Insurance Company was established in March 1963. Of the capital of the company 51 per cent was subscribed by Afghan industrial firms and the public and 49 per cent by the British Guardian Company.

"Before the Afghan Insurance Company was formed, all insurance business in Afghanistan was being handled by foreign firms," H.D. Jay told me. This way Afghanistan was losing considerable sums in foreign exchange, especially dollars and sterling, annually.

The company offers all types of insurance.

"People in this country did not have much interest in insurance some years ago. Ignorance of what insurance meant was the main cause. But now there is much interest and it is increasing. This is clear from the rise in the income of the company," Jay said.

The money obtained from insurance in 1963 was only Af. 14 million. In the past two years it has risen to Af. 21 million.

The company has sent some Afghans abroad to study insurance methods and procedure.

SILOS MEET FLOUR NEEDS

By Our Own Reporter

Plans are underway to build silo wheat storage facilities in all the provinces by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Kandahar and Herat will be the first of provinces in the plan to get the modern storage facilities. These will bring the number of silos in the country up to five since Balkh, Kunduz, and Kabul already have them.

The two Kabul silos, located in Karte Mamoreen, were built with Soviet technical assistance and have a combined capacity of 50,000 tons of wheat. The first one completed in 1956 can store 20,000 tons of grain.

Ten years later it proved to be inadequate to meet the grain demands of the city and a second one with a capacity of 30,000 tons was constructed beside it. Most of the equipment has been imported from the Soviet Union.

"Last year eight Soviet engineers were helping us run the machinery. This year there are only four. The others have been replaced by Afghan engineers who received training in the Soviet Union," said Eng. Mohammad Aziz, technical director of the Kabul Silo.

"When the wheat comes into the silo it is analysed in our laboratories and then stored in the basement bins until it is ready for milling," Aziz said.

Before milling, a grain belt carries the approved wheat up the 12 storey building through separating, cleaning and sieving machines then down to the electric mills.

Machines then fill sacks with flour. Each sack is weighed on perfect scales to ensure that the public is not cheated," Aziz added.

In order to increase production of flour and avoid a shortage like the one this year 14 more electrical mills were purchased from Czechoslovakia and installed two months ago.

Together they can mill 35 tons of wheat in 24 hours. Forty-eight millers run them.

Additional equipment was imported to increase the productive capacity of the silo. Each of the 200 storage bins holds 250 tons of grain.

The silo bakery daily turns out 50 tons of different kinds of bread, cookies and cakes. The bakery operates 24 hours a day in three eight hour shifts. Fifteen women are employed there.

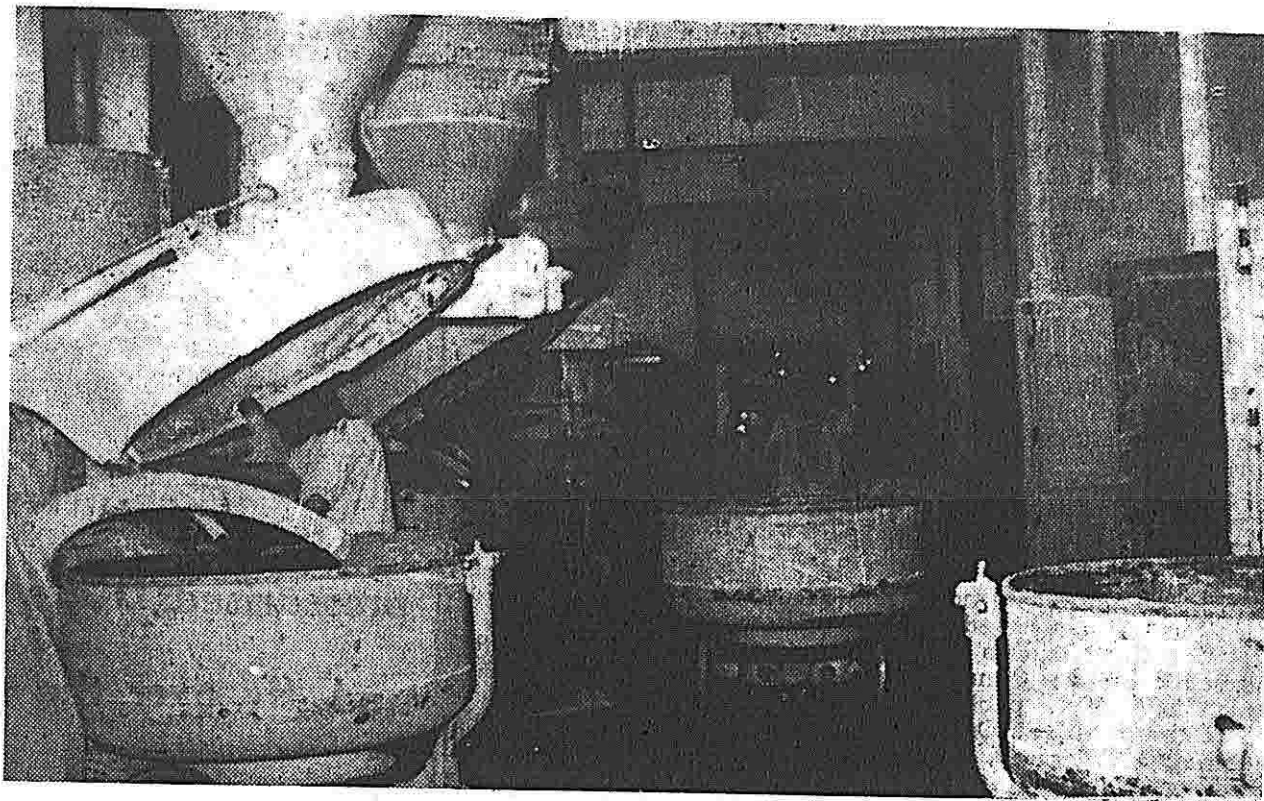
"We do our best to provide a sufficient amount of delicious cookies and cakes in addition to trying to meet the public's need for bread,"

said Eng. Sultan Mohammad Sal-ahai, head of the department.

The silo has its own fire fighting facilities and four workshops to repair equipment.

"Every year the silo shuts down for a month in which time all the machines are cleaned. If anything is wrong or if any repairs are needed they must be done at that time, for if one machine breaks down later all operations will stop. One operation is dependent on another," Aziz said.

"We had a bad time a few months ago during the wheat shortage, but the silo came through and managed to supply Kabul with enough bread," Aziz noted.



A corner of the bread making section.

Japan To Expand Trade With East European Nations

Japan intends to expand its trade relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

The Tokyo government announced this intention at the two-day Japanese-American ministers conference wound up in Tokyo Friday.

The U.S. in these talks stressed its efforts towards expanding the shipments of non-strategic goods to the Soviet Union and the East European states.

At the same time the U.S. delegation explained the reasons inclining the U.S. to refrain from dealing with China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

According to a joint communique, an important topic at the talks was the trend towards protectionism in the U.S. economy that came to light in connection with the latest Geneva tariff agreements.

Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki afterwards expressed his concern over this development and called on the U.S. government to resist such a trend particularly in the steel and textile business.

Miki also voiced the hope that the U.S. would continue to work for a further liberalisation of world trade.

Speaking at the same press conference, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said that first of all America would have to consolidate the successes of the Geneva trade talks.

The communique of the joint U.S.-Japan committee on trade and economic affairs attended by 13 ministers read in part:

"The committee reviewed the general world situation with particular emphasis on the continuing conflicts in Asia and tensions in the

Middle East."

"The committee welcomed initiatives and concrete achievements by Asians in strengthening regional cooperation within Asia. It agreed that these developments were for the region and the world, a significant contribution to stability, prosperity and peace.

"Conscious of the numerous and complex difficulties, dangers and anxieties which burden mankind, particularly men, women and children in developing countries, the two governments pledged continuing partnership in strengthening Asian-Pacific cooperation.

"The committee considered international investment problems. The Japanese delegation reported on its programme to liberalise entry of private investment into Japan which had been put into effect July 1, 1967, and stated that it was the intention of Japan to review the programme at intervals of one or two years for further liberalisation in substantially wider areas of its economy by early 1972.

"The United States expressed appreciation for the effort that went into the formulation of the Japanese programme.

"It also expressed concern over any developments that may adversely affect the operations of existing United States businesses in Japan.

"The United States delegation reiterated that Japanese investment in the United States is actively encouraged and expressed pleasure at Japan's growing interest in investments which contributed to the development of Alaska."

New Money For Developing Nations

By Dominick J. Coyle

The Museum of Modern Art, venue for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Rio de Janeiro starting September 25, is highly appropriate in that the primary purpose of the finance ministers is to do something ultra-modern—to create new money!

It is as simple as that, even though the Rio meeting of the 106 countries in membership of the IMF (created from the 1944 Bretton Woods monetary conference) culminates more than four exhausting and confusing years of as to whether there is, in fact, any need to create additional international reserves and, secondly, as to what form these new reserves might take if and when there is majority agreement that a shortage does really exist.

To the layman, of course, the notion of creating more money is both revolutionary and highly attractive, since most of us could always use additional cash and the mind leaps with enthusiasm at the very thought of having something like a private printing press on which to run off your own currency. But if few among us would fail to find this operation attractive, in more sober moments we would all admit that financial chaos would result from individuals starting up their private presses as and when they felt the need.

On the international front, the principles are not so different. Many countries feel the need to have more reserves—funds with which to finance trade expansion, while keeping something back in the kitty against a national emergency—but if all countries

started either to print or borrow money indiscriminately (and one or two have gone close to the borderline in the past) the net result would be a combination of chaos and worthless paper. The problem is not so much your own money but the value you are prepared to place on the other fellow's—and he on yours.

Hence, any plan to provide new money, whether through some additional drawing rights on such agencies as the IMF, or by some new reserve unit of account like dollars and sterling, can be made to work only when all the major countries agree on the new vehicle. Winning agreement on virtually any issue between a large number of participants can be a large process, which goes a long way to explain why the Group of Ten, the 10 major non-communist rich countries (plus Switzerland), have taken over four years to come up with something of a compromise agreement.

But what precisely is the problem? Economists and central bank directors tend to develop their own particular jargon when it comes to "international liquidity" (of "liquidity" read "worldwide reserves available for use") and one often has the impression that their aim is more to confuse than to explain. This must seem particularly so to the developing countries since not only is the jargon confusing, but the rich nations have tended to monopolise the international debate within the IMF.

But in simple terms, the problem is this: the growth of world wide trade has been steadily outrunning the rise in the world's reserves of money, with the inevitable consequences, based on existing monetary understandings, that an eventual shortage of the latter will force a contraction of the former. Inde-

ed, many independent economists insist that we have already reached the point of shortage, although the majority official opinion is that we have not yet.

In this sectional debate incidentally, it is only natural that those countries with healthy reserves (France, for example) argue that there is no shortage as yet, while many others with minimal reserves think the time for additional liquidity is here and now.

Taken on a worldwide basis, those who say there are not enough reserves seem to be the more correct, although one cannot, of course, average out the total statistics. But what we can say is that world trade has almost doubled in the 1959-1966 period while the world's reserves have increased by only one-quarter. In actual figures, exports rose from a level of \$101,500 million in 1959 to a 1966 total of \$193,600 million, while reserves (including the accumulation of dollars resulting from the chronic U.S. payments deficit) in that same period increased from \$57,555 million to \$71,510 million.

As an adjunct and partial explanation of this situation should be added the significant fact that all newly mined gold last year found its way into the hands of hoarders (speculating against an increase in the official price) or industrial users, and none of it reached official reserves!

But we depend on a supply of gold for our reserves, together with the historical fact that dollars and sterling, the two reserve currencies, are everywhere accepted as being as good as gold for the settlement of international transactions.

Investment Opportunities In Afghanistan

By A Staff Writer

The following is the second and last part of the Commerce Ministry's list of enterprises for investment by the private sector (the first was published in these columns last Tuesday).

Dairy plant: The plant, in Kabul, will at first only process milk. Later it will produce butter, icecream, curds and cheese. Its capacity will be 10,000 litres of processed milk a day. Estimated cost: \$600,000.

Sweets and candy plant: The plant, in Kabul, is to make five tons of sweets a day. Its cost: \$400,000.

Beer and mineral water plant: The plant in Kabul, will produce can and beer. It will also produce can and bottle mineral water. The estimated cost is not given.

Hides and skins: Three plants—in Kabul, Kandahar and Herat—will wash, clean and tan skins. The products of these plants will primarily be for the home market. If and when there is a surplus, it will be exported.

The plants are expected to handle 70,000 to 100,000 skins annually. It will tan 60 to 70 per cent of the skins. The total investment required

for each plant estimated at \$110,000. **Jacket manufacturing:** A plant to make sheepskin jackets for export is planned in Kabul. The plant will make 50,000 to 70,000 jackets a year and will cost \$150,000.

Casings: Two plants, one in Kabul and the other in Herat, will handle sheep and goat casings. They will process 750,000 casings annually for export. Estimated cost: \$250,000.

Tannery: A big tannery is to be established in Kabul. It will tan sheepskins and karakul pelts and, to a limited extent, mink and fox.

An American Almost An Asian

By A Staff Writer

Warren Ball works with The New York Times, but he is more of a businessman than a journalist. As director of the Pacific area, promotion department of the paper, he was in Kabul last week to solicit advertisements for the publication.

Warren, who is stationed in Tokyo and has been living there with his Japanese wife for the past 10 years, is now almost an Asian. And he loves to eat rice thrice a day. "Our breakfast is rice, our lunch is rice and our dinner is rice," he confided to me with a smile.

Thanks to the automatic rice cooker, a Japanese invention, this is not difficult. "My wife puts the rice in it before going to bed and the breakfast is ready the next morning," he said.

Warren sells and book space in The New York Times. "Business is good in Japan," he said with a sense of pride and satisfaction. He heads an office team of five men.

The New York Times plans to bring out an annual supplement on business and finance on Friday, January 19, 1968. In its Asia-Pacific Area Business review the paper hopes to get ad-

vertisements and factual reports from the governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands and related areas.

The paper, too well known to require praise here, has a wide readership among bankers, industrialists, executives and others who are bound to be interested in the economic situation of these countries.

"A full page in the Business Review plus four one-column advertisements will cost \$10,700, half of page will be \$7,900," Warren said.

The New York Times also hopes to bring out a supplement on international travel in Asia and the Pacific region on Sunday, February 25, next year. This, Warren told me, will help American tourists to get to know the countries of this area, and is sure to promote tourism.

Tourist travel among nations long has been one of the largest income producers for many countries throughout the world. In 1966, some 85,000,000 people took 128,000,000 trips outside their own countries. They spent almost \$13,000,000,000 for transportation, lodging, shopping, meals and entertainment. That was an increase over 1965 of 7,750,000 in travellers and \$1,400,000,000 in spending. Practically every region showed gains. This upward trend is expected to continue—even accelerate. Some important factors are larger and faster planes, more luxurious and festive sea travel, expanded hotel facilities and attractive prices of group bookings and package tours.

Just as the United States is the Number 1 market for world travel, The New York Times is the Number 1 travel medium in the U.S. "The Times is called the 'bible' of the travel industry. It is preferred for vacation information over any other publication. Resort areas and hotels, transportation lines and travel agents place more advertising in the Times than in any other newspaper, and more than in all national magazines in the U.S. combined."

Commenting on the interest of the businessmen in Kabul to advertise in these special pages of the New York Times, Warren said that he was pleased with the results of his talks here. Some business circles have shown great interest in advertising in the paper, he said.

Warren left Kabul for Pakistan last Wednesday. He will return to Tokyo after a month.

Metal And Gold

Confusion

LONDON, Sept. 19, (Reuter).—A British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) security officer has flown to New Delhi to get back from the Indian customs a cargo of gold bullion worth 500,000 sterling which they have detained, it was announced here yesterday.

The bullion, on its way to a dealer at MACAO, was taken off a BOAC jet airliner Friday and impounded because it was listed in the cargo manifest only as "metal."

Most countries, but not India, accept the security precaution of listing air-freighted gold bullion as metal.

"The security man has gone to assure the Indian authorities that there is nothing funny about this matter," said a BOAC spokesman. "He has also gone out there to get our gold back."

It first the Indian customs also impounded the airliner. They then offered to release it against a bond of 40,000 sterling but subsequently increased their demand to 2,500,00 sterling.

Saturday afternoon, however, they gave permission for the aircraft to continue its flight to Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo—but without its gold cargo—on the guarantee of BOAC's local manager that a bond of an unspecified amount would be posted by Wednesday.

Lawyers of BOAC and the Indian government are expected to decide on the amount of the bond by Tuesday.

CHARGE US CANCELLED PEACE MOVES DENIED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. (AFP)—The U.S. State Department categorically denied yesterday that it had brutally cancelled peace overtures U.S. newsman Harold Ashmore made in Hanoi at the beginning of the year.

William Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Asian Affairs, said at a press conference an article on the subject by Ashmore, vice-president of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions, was misleading.

Bundy stressed that the State Department gave much more importance to direct contacts in Moscow between Washington and Hanoi than to soundings in Hanoi carried out by Ashmore and another journalist, William Baggs, and to the letter, drawn

up in cooperation with the administration, which they had sent later to Hanoi via Phnom Penh.

Bundy said that the U.S. "had no doubt that what Hanoi was listening to was what was in Moscow. What happened through Mr. Baggs and Mr. Ashmore was only subsidiary."

He explained the difference between the terms of a letter sent by President Johnson to Ho Chi Minh and that of the American newsman.

Ashmore had charged that the soft-line letter he wrote after consultations with the State Department was nullified by a letter containing "stringent demands" which Johnson himself sent to President Ho Chi Minh three days earlier.

The presidential message asked for advance assurance that Hanoi would halt infiltration of troops into South Vietnam in exchange for a halt of U.S. bombing raids on the north.

Ashmore said the president's message "brutally and effectively cancelled" the milder approaches he was making with official Washington approval after he found Hanoi officials in a conciliatory mood.

Bundy said it was due to the fact that "while the direct channel in Moscow was crucial and must at all costs be preserved, it would be useful to send a more general message through Messrs. Baggs and Ashmore."

Bundy added that President Johnson's letter to President Ho Chi Minh, sent on February 8 to the North Vietnamese representative in Moscow, in no way constituted a hardening of the U.S. position on opening peace negotiations in Vietnam.

Cargo Of Diamonds Seized From Plane

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19. (AFP)—Indian customs officials yesterday seized \$270,000 worth of diamonds from a Tokyo-bound French airliner until correct documents are produced covering the gems.

A spokesman for the airline concerned said no contraband case was involved. Documents for the diamonds had been left "with another plane" after the airline changed the despatching plans. The diamonds were in 11 packages and came from Paris. Last Saturday Indian customs seized 1,200 kg. of Macao-bound gold ingots from a British airliner on the grounds that the gold was not being transported in accordance with Indian customs regulations.

Viet Cong Claim 1000 Enemy Troops Killed

HANOI, Sept. 19 (Hsinhua)—The South Vietnam Liberation Armed forces and guerrillas in various provinces in Nam Bo (South Vietnam proper) wiped out about 1,000 enemy troops from late August to early September in fierce attacks on the enemy communication lines, according to the South Vietnam Giai Phong press agency.

In these operations, the liberation forces also destroyed or damaged many enemy military vehicles and vessels.

From August 31 to September 6, the liberation armed forces and people in My Tho province cut off almost all of the enemy communication lines in the province, especially highway number 4. They simultaneously attacked the enemy troops garrisoned along the highways and those who were rebuilding the highways or conducting "mopping up" operations.

Middle East

(Contd from page 1)
world convention for the protection of cultural property has been put into effect.

The commissioner will be chosen from a list of international figures compiled by UNESCO in agreement with the parties concerned.

The convention aims at protecting churches, mosques, synagogues, museums, historical and archeological sites, including Jerusalem's Wailing and the Pyramids, and historical treasures in the UAR.

Meanwhile President Nasser's special adviser Mahmoud Fawzy, arrived in Rawalpindi for talks with Pakistan President Ayub Khan on the Middle East.

Reply To Nonproliferation Pact Critics

Circles interested in aggravating international tensions are trying to advance arguments against the nonproliferation agreement, Vikenty Matveyev, Izvestia commentator, writes. Nonexistent flaws are being discovered in the draft nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But it is impossible to conceal the wolf's ears beneath the lamb's skin.

Matveyev writes in his article about the arguments of the treaty's opponents. He says that the talks in Geneva on nuclear nonproliferation have entered the decisive stage and there is hope that agreement will be reached. "The obstacle that had hindered progress was removed after a clause was worked out on a clear-cut obligation of both nuclear and nonnuclear powers to refrain from any action that would directly or indirectly lead to a further proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world."

The commentator says that West Germany is carrying on a campaign against the nonproliferation treaty. He says Bonn has been working to create an "anti-Geneva front."

Matveyev also rejects the "thesis circulated by some people that the projected agreement will be profitable only to nuclear powers and will give nothing to nonnuclear powers". He recalls that the problem of nuclear nonproliferation was raised in the United Nations by Ireland, which does not possess nuclear weapons, while opposition to the adoption of firm commit-

ments on nuclear nonproliferation came from a big nuclear power—the United States.

"The projected agreement," the author writes, "meets the interests of all countries, especially those which do not possess nuclear weapons and are situated in areas where conflicts have flared up or have not yet been liquidated."

The commentator notes the attention given in the course of the recent discussion to an analysis of its influence on projects in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Matveyev writes the draft treaty clearly recognises the importan-

ce of peaceful atomic projects and states that the benefits of the peaceful application of nuclear technology should be accessible to all parties to the treaty irrespective of whether they have nuclear weapons or not.

Home Brief

KABUL, Sept. 19.—The Indian embassy Sunday presented to Kabul University and to the Kabul Public Library a number of books in Arabic, published by the Dairatul-Maarif, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India, on theology, science, mathematics, astronomy, history and geography.

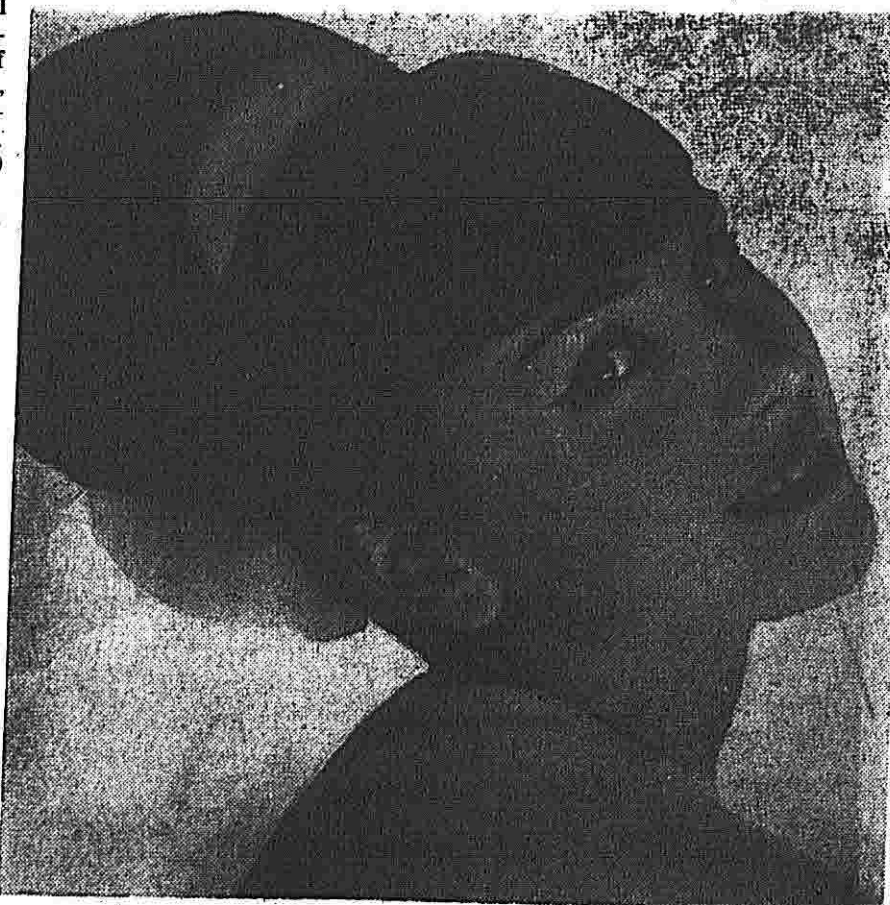
The gift includes works of renowned authors like Shah Waliullah, A-Bokhari, Imam Fakhr Razi, Al Farabi and Al Biruni.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Wednesday Sept. 20th. 8 p.m.
OPEN BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

GULNAR WASHING SOAP

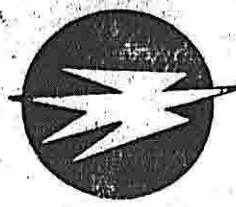
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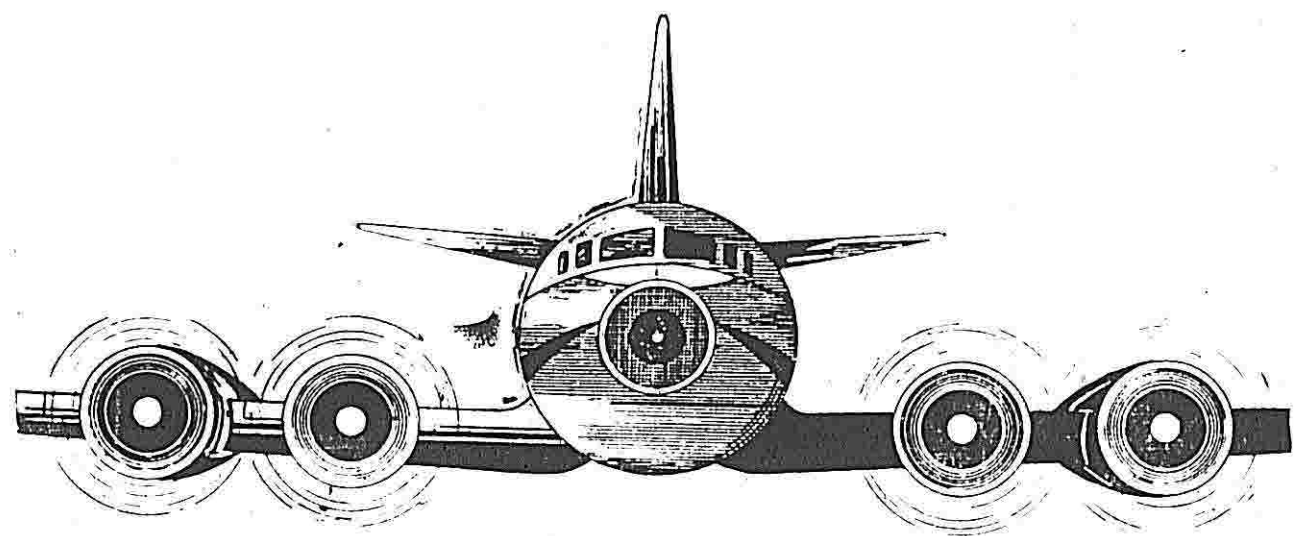
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ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions of the country will be overcast. The rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 38 C, 100 F. North Salang was the coldest with a low of 7 C, 30 F. Winds were checked at 5 to 10 knots ph (8 to 15 mph).

The temperature in Kabul at 10 a.m. was 21 C, 70 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	26 C	10 C
	79 F	50 F
Kandahar	33 C	13 C
	91 F	55 F
Mazare Sharif	34 C	14 C
	93 F	57 F
Bost	35 C	13 C
	95 F	55 F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film in Farsi.

TICKLE ME

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m. American film in Farsi.

RINGO AND HIS GOLDEN PISTOL